WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1821. Vol. I.....No. 38.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 16th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c. JOHN MUSHAT.

January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and, at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McRee, Robert Worke, Esq. Wm. McMnight, Esq. Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq. Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison. J. M.

To Boarding-House and Hotel KEEPERS.

FOR SALE, the premises situated on the corner of King and Market, and York and Market streets, Camden, S. Carolina, recently occupied by W. Vaughan, Esq. They are close to the Public Offices, and would be well suited for either a Private Hotel, or a Boarding House. A frame is now ready to be erected, so as to afford every possible facility to a purchaser who has either of those objects in view. The whole property, showing three fronts, with every necessary out-building, and among them an excellent brick Store-house, Smoke-house, &c. would be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

Camden, S. C. Dec. 11, 1820.——6w33

N. B. Good paper would be taken in payment.

ALSO,

A tract of 250 acres of LAND, within three miles of Camden, well calculated for any one becoming the purchaser of the above property. Apply as above.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *Published by order of the Board.*

3tf W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Agricultural.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it, you do not '*work it right*,' or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres WELL, than forty by halves. The last season, I made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water,) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it well with the plough and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I matured and nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others.—This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark. This I call '*working it right*.' Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and *shame me*, haunt the taverns at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should NOT '*work it right*,' nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, by which I shall endeavor to improve myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewise, viz.

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung, on a winter's day, I say this man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So when I see cattle late in the fall or early in the spring in a meadow or mowing field, pouching the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right*.

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash and urine of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things;—in fact, *they do not work it right*.

When I see a Farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics or quarreling with, and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right*."

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Philadelphia County, Dec. 1820.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Club....No. V.

.....New customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are followed.

HENRY VIII.

There is, perhaps, no nation in the world better skilled in the theoretical principles of economy, than the United States; yet we know of no people more miserably deficient in its practical branches. In order to convince the most incredulous of this truth, nothing more is necessary than the use of his eyes. Let him visit the fashionable or unfashionable assemblies, and there view the unbounded and ridiculous extravagance which is exhibited by almost every grade of persons. There he will see the beaux and belles, capa-pie....yes, and the dandies,—the fashionable lads,—strutting to and fro as stiff as whale-bone! with their sack pantaloons, drawn up to their arms, and there fastened with *shoe buckles*,—and their pretty vests, not more than a span long, with a score of sparkling buttons on them! These are the lads that please the ladies! And, indeed, they are well calculated to please persons of the other sex, particularly such as are delighted with *puppet shows*. But the ladies, we fear, will not relish it so well, when they are informed that their favorites, the dandies, have adopted their fashion of wearing corsets!—this is evidently the case, as it may be ascertained from the stiffness of their joints, if they have any.

The costume of the fair ones is almost as ridiculous as that of the *gentlemen dandies!* Their huge bonnets very often frighten the domestic *cart horse;* and it is with the utmost difficulty their pretty faces can be seen. Ay, and the little girls too, may be seen running through the streets, with a huge top-knot on their heads, and their large merino shawls sweeping through the streets; the whole resembling the mountain in labor! And, besides, the satins, canton crapes, &c. &c. which we shall for the present pass by.

Many persons thus absorbed in the fashions of the times, which are as ridiculous as unnecessary, cannot, with all their industry, discharge their merchant's bill annually; yet they live as though their income exceeded "ten thousand pounds a year." Such superfluous and injurious pride is naturally calculated to enlist our feelings in favor of that wise and prudent economy which characterised our fathers, and which is illustrated in the following lines:

"I am a true laborer. I earn what I eat; get that I
"wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad
"of other men's good, and content with my farm."

SHAKSPEARE.

These lines, notwithstanding their rural simplicity, contain instruction worthy of the attention of every American citizen: And if the information which they contain were viewed as it should be, there is no doubt but double the real happiness that is now experienced, would then be fully realized; and the unpleasant sound of *hard times*, which has been so long jingling in our ears, would vanish from the world.

N. B. After the publication of the present number, the Club will be discontinued for some time, in consequence of a zoological correspondence which we have commenced with Dr. M——, of the north. One of the objects of this correspondence is to ascertain the true genus and species of the *dandies;* a classification and nomenclature of which has, we understand, been made by the learned Doctor.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Printers: An attempt which was made at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, to relieve that numerous and unfortunate class of citizens who are in debt, by statutary provision, failed, it would seem, partly from an apprehension of the inexpediency of the proposed remedy, and partly from an opinion of the unconstitutionality of legislative interference. I am not disposed to question either the humanity or intelligence of that honorable Assembly; but when a matter is before the public, it is the privilege of every freeman to discuss it. Whether the proposed remedy was expedient?—whether it was the best that could be devised? or whether any remedy but industry and economy in the great mass of the people can effectually remedy our situation? are questions worthy the attention of every individual. And I must believe that, after the most mature attention, it will be found that any temporary relief must be fallacious; that nothing can be available to the extent required by the times, but a reformation in our system of economy: in a word, we must sell more and buy less, and restore the balance, before we can rationally hope to see better times.

It would seem, after having thus disposed of this matter on the ground of expediency, that I might excuse myself from considering its constitutionality: but as my opinion on that part of the subject is in opposition to the decision of the highest judicial authority in the State, as well as to the avowed sentiments of some of the first law characters in the Assembly, it may, perhaps, amuse some of your readers to compare the reasons that have influenced my mind with the arguments that have been used on the other side. The constitution provides that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The pith of the dispute is and must be, not what impairs a contract, but what impairs the obligation of a contract; and this must be determined by defining what and wherein the obligation of a contract consists. Now it appears to me to consist in the sense wherein the obligor understands it at the time of entering into the contract. An example will help us to understand this definition: A note, with proper endorsers, is negotiated at the Bank of Salisbury, promising to pay a certain sum of money on a certain day; but the understanding of the obligor is, that if he pays on the day mentioned, or within three days thereof, one-tenth of the sum, and gives a new note, with sufficient endorsers, for the balance, that he may have ninety days more to pay the remainder. Now what I say is, that the obligation of the contract is the way in which he understands it at the time of entering into it. I should have added, however, that the obligee must have accepted of it in the same sense; which, indeed, is necessary to complete the definition, otherwise obligors would be at liberty to feign an understanding of their own to the injury of their creditors. Inquire we then what this understanding and acceptance, in the ordinary transactions of life is, and of course what the obligation of contracts in those transactions consists in? I take it to consist in a moral obligation on the promiser to perform certain stipulations at a given day, with an understanding on both sides that in case he fails to perform, the law of the land shall coerce the performance. But as the law depends on the Legislature, a body not within the control of the contracting parties, it is straining the mattter rather too far to suppose that either of them expected to influence the decisions of that body by their manner of making their agreement. And, indeed, all legislation on the subject implies a power of regulating contracts, which must be a very different thing from impairing their obligation. Let us suppose a contract made prior to any law on the subject; and let us suppose the obligor disregards the moral obligation thereof: The creditor or obligee then applies to the legislature to make a law to coerce the obligor, and make him comply with his contract: may not the legislature circumscribe and mark the bounds of relief that they voluntarily afford him? And may they not, from time to time, alter, modify and differently arrange the relief? I think it is unquestionable. Every donor has a right to fix the terms of his favors; and as every law to enforce contracts is gratuitous, the legislature may, with great propriety, lay down the terms on which the obligee may avail himself of the law. If these principles are correct within themselves, they are also sanctioned by numerous acts of the legislature of our own state, and, I presume, of all our sister states.

The obligation of a contract, in the very nature of the thing, must remain entire until the covenant or contract is performed. You sell your neighbor a watch, or any other article; he promises you a speedy payment; but he neglects it, and you neglect to enforce the payment for three years; you then attempt it by law, and he pleads the statute of limitations. Has time impaired or removed, or does the statute of limitations impair the obligation that binds, and must for ever bind, the obligor to discharge his debt? Neither. But you have not prosecuted the remedy within the time wherein the law extended its force on your side; and now it leaves you with the obligation of the contract impaired, indeed, but unenforced by legislative provision. It is in vain to attempt to elude the force of this reasoning, to say that the law

presumes that it is paid, or that time has paid it. Time, so far from lessening the obligation, one would think, had increased it, by adding the obligation of gratitude to the original obligation; and presumptions of law arising out of mere fictions of law, cannot, in common understandings like mine, do away the obligations of a promiser to pay his debts. The acts of assembly for the collection of debts cognizable before a justice of the peace, allow, upon certain conditions, stay of execution. Does this provision impair, does it lessen the obligation of the debtor to pay the creditor before the stay elapses? Doubtless it does not. But it extends relief to a creditor whose debtor fails or neglects to fulfil his obligations; and being a gratuitous act of the legislature in his favor, they have, as they have a right to do, with the favor signified the conditions on which they will extend relief, leaving it entirely optional with the creditor whether he will rely on the obligation of the contract, or on the relief with the limitations and restrictions appended to it.

Numerous are the laws which any other construction of the constitution than that contended for in this essay, must render null and void, which have never been seriously contended against on that ground. The delay in the recovery of the plainest obligation, on a mere dilatory plea of payment, when none was made; the restraining creditors from enforcing their contracts until such times and places as may be convenient for holding courts; the allowing a constable to return his warrant at any time within 30 days of the date; allowing appeals upon plain and undeniable debts, from one tribunal to another, might all be reprobated as contradicting the constitution, unless it be allowed that the legislature has a complete right to regulate the relief, although they have none to touch the contract itself. I know of no answer, claiming much attention, that can be made to those observations. The most plausible that I can think of, is, that the law, at the time of making the contract, enters into the understanding of the parties, and so becomes, according to my own definition, a part of the obligation thereof. But whoever may understand it so, the General Assembly of this state, at their last session, did not. This is evident from at least two laws passed during the session. One of those, extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, has changed the tribunal, and the mode of recovery of all bonds, notes and liquidated accounts between sixty and one hundred dollars. And if those debts are thus within their control, doubtless those of less solemnity and dignity are so too; and yet no person, making a debt of the description affected by the alteration, could anticipate such a change. The other law alluded to, at once removes out of the hands of creditors a mode of punishing their debtors sanctioned by immemorial usage, and founded on the earliest histories of debtor and creditor. I am not passing any censure on the law; but I may say, I hope, without offence, that it argues not much for the consistency of the Assembly, that they should refuse some trifling interference in regard to time, from an ostensible regard to the constitution, when, at the same session, a law had passed radically changing the relief of creditors.

Having thus shielded my own opinion on this subject behind the laws and acts of our own legislature, I may be asked what law would violate the constitution? what would impair the obligation of a contract? Any law compelling one of the parties to do any thing not contained in their understanding of the bargain, would do it. A law making property, at any value, a tender in payment, would be of this kind. A law making any thing but the precious metals a tender in payment, would also violate this, as well as another clause of the constitution.

Upon the whole, although I think the law inexpedient, and that, perhaps, all legislation on the subject would be improper, I cannot believe that any regulation, with respect to time, would be unconstitutional.

A FARMER.

Wanted,

AN active and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One of correct moral and industrious habits, and who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying at this office.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. John Phifer vs. the heirs at law of Martha Ross, deceased; petition for partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of Martha Ross reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said court, at Concord, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 45th year of our Independence.

6w37 JOHN TRAVIS, C. C. C. C.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, upon the subject of the Revenue.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred three resolutions of the 3d instant, requiring of the committee to inquire and report, "whether, in their opinion, the permanent revenue is adequate to the expenses of the government;" "whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue, and if so, to report those measures;" and "to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, or imposing additional duties on, the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits," report—

That they have had those important subjects under their consideration, and have obtained from the several departments all the information which the officers at their head could furnish; yet, such are the difficulties that present themselves, that they enter into the discussion and the statements necessary to elucidate the subject, with great diffidence. They may differ in opinion with gentlemen for whose talents they have the highest respect, and in whose integrity they have unbounded confidence; the subject is one, however, on which the best friends may fairly differ in opinion.

Is the permanent revenue adequate to the expenses of the government?

The revenue is mainly bottomed on the duties arising on the importations of foreign goods; it is, therefore, dependent on fortuitous circumstances, which cannot be easily foreseen, and which may tend to its increase or decrease; there are some, however, which can, in a degree, be appreciated. The tariff of 1816 was expected to operate a loss to the revenue, by giving what was considered at the time sufficient encouragement to the manufactures of the country. A variety of causes, arising out of excessive and ruinous importations, and the time required for diverting one channel of commerce or supplies into another, has, until lately, prevented the effect from being materially felt. The operation of that tariff is now beginning to be known, and the effect on the revenue is believed to be considerable; its extent is, however, not completely developed.—Its operation on a few of the principal articles may afford some idea of the increase of our manufactures, and the consequent decrease of the revenue resulting from the duties on the importation of such articles.

The tariff of 1816, increased the duty on brown sugar about 20 per cent. and gave a protecting duty to that article of three cents per pound. No material decrease has, as yet, resulted to the revenue therefrom. The tariff was enacted during the existence of the excise on domestic distilled spirits, and an additional duty was imposed for the protection of the domestic article. The excise on imported spirits was repealed; the duty was continued, and the duty on foreign spirits exceeds, at this time, the whole value of the domestic, the average duty on the imported being 43 cents per gallon, when the value in the market of the domestic does not exceed 33 cents the gallon. This has tended, it is believed, to decrease the consumption of foreign spirits, and, of course, the amount of the revenue. In 1818, the nett revenue from imported spirits, after deducting the debentures, amounted to 2,646,186 dollars, and in 1819, to 1,959,125 dollars.

The tariff of 1816 raised the duties on cotton and woollen cloths from 12½ per cent. the duty imposed prior to the late war, to 25 per cent. and it valued all cotton cloths under a cost of 25 cents the square yard, (although some cost as low as six cents,) as if they had actually cost 25 cents, and charged the duty thereon accordingly. The result has been, that cotton goods imported from India, under a cost of 25 cents the square yard, pay a duty exceeding 60 per cent, on the average cost of those heretofore imported from that country, and above 40 per cent. on the average cost of similar goods when imported from Europe. The operation has had a salutary effect on our infant manufactures of cotton, which begins to be understood by the manufacturers. The importations from India of such cottons as are under a cost of 25 cents the square yard, have almost ceased, *for consumption*, and those from Europe have decreased, it is believed, to a considerable extent. The coarse cottons of our domestic manufactures have entered, it is believed, into the consumption of the nation, nearly equal to the wants of the people. The increase of our woollen manufactures has afforded a considerable quantity of woollen cloths for consumption, but we have no information on which to form a decided opinion as to its extent. Other important articles of domestic manufactures are silently entering into competition with those heretofore imported from foreign nations.

Those circumstances, added to the distresses of the people, and to the price of our exports, being such as, in a great degree, to affect the means of paying for imports, make it extremely difficult to form a correct estimate of the revenue which may arrive hereafter from duties on imports, estimated on that which had been received in former years.

With those views, which the committee have deemed it proper to submit, they proceed to answer the first resolution.

They are of opinion, "*that the revenue which will be received in the present year will be adequate to the expenses of the government;*" and, in their opinion, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 be not only equal to the expenses of the government, but afford such a surplus, applicable to the payment of the loan of the last year, as will, before the first day of January, 1825, fully repay the amount borrowed. The House will remember, that, as the appropriation bills have not passed, the real or true expenses of government cannot be correctly stated. The committee are compelled, therefore, to bottom their statement on the estimated expenses, as submitted to Congress, which will, it is confidently believed, be reduced at least one and a half millions of dollars.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the actual receipts from the customs into the Treasury, during the year 1820, have been 15,005,328 dolls. which amount, it is humbly conceived, may be safely relied on as the receipts for the present year. The committee are of opinion, that the receipts of 1821 (from that source) will exceed that amount. They form that opinion from the following circumstances, to wit: The bonds for duties in the Treasury amounted, on the 1st day of October, 1820, to nearly the same sum as those in the Tseasury on the 1st of October, 1819; that from those of 1819 an extraordinary deduction was made by the more than common amount to debentures issued on the reshipment of goods during that year: that a similar amount of drawbacks, it is believed, will not occcur during the present year; and, of course, that the revenue from imports will be greater in 1821 than that of 1820, and in this opinion they are confirmed by the following view of the customs for the present year:

Bonds in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1820 - - - - - -		$18,770,000
From which must be deducted, bonds irrecoverable - -	1,250,000	
Bonds in suit, which may not be received during the present year,	750,000	
Bonds paid in fourth quarter of 1820 - - - - -	2,626,815	
Debentures actually issued, prior to the 1st Oct. on those bonds,	1,163,000	
Debentures which may be issued on the same, estimated at	637,000	
		6,426,815
Estimated nett proceeds from those bonds,		12,343,185
Add thereto the amount of the receipts into the Treasury from bonds taken during the last quarter of the year 1820, and taken, or to be taken, during the two succeeding quarters of 1821, which, bottomed on the receipts into the Treasury for actual receipts from bonds taken during the fourth quarter in 1819, and the first and second quarters of 1820, are estimated to give, for the present year, the sum of - - - - - -		4,437,205
		$16,780,380

The committee have submitted the preceding view of the customs for 1821, for the consideration of the house, but would not be willing to pledge themselves for the result; the items they believe to be correct; and the present appearance of our commerce, becoming less unfavorable, warrants them in the belief, that the revenue from customs, for 1821, will not be less than sixteen millions of dollars. They, however, deem it more safe to assume the receipts of the present on that of the preceding year, and therefore submit the following statement:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1821.

Customs received in the first, second, and third quarters of 1820, see Secretary's report,	12,378,513	
Customs received in the fourth quarter, - - - - -	2,626,815	
A statement from the Treasury to your committee, assumed as the receipt for 1821 - - -	15,005,328	
Land, agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury,	1,600,000	
Internal taxes, by same,	100,000	
Bank dividend, by same,	350,000	
Post-Office, and incidental receipts, may be estimated at	100,000	
		17,155,328

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

[*See Treasury report of December* 4, 1820.]

Civil,	1,769,850	
Civilizing Indians,	29,200	
Military Department,	6,798,515	
Naval Department,	2,928,676	
Public debt, principal and interest, for 1821,	5,477,776	
		17,004,017
Excess of receipts over payments,		151,311

The preceding statements show that there will be an excess of receipts over the expenditures, even if the whole amount estimated for by the different departments should be granted and expended. But it is known that the amount is estimated on the presumption that all the expenditures authorised by law will be required. This, however, in time of profound peace, has seldom been the case. The reform in the army, and reduction from the estimates of the several departments, will amount, at least, to one and a half million of dollars, and thus confirm the opinion expressed by the committee, "that the revenue for 1821 will be fully adequate to the expenses of government for that year."

The committee submit their views for the succeeding years of 1822, 1823, and 1824, to prove the opinion, that the revenue will be fully equal to the payment of the expenses of government during those years. In addition to the statement given of the receipts from customs for the year 1821, and with the view of further elucidating the subject, they submit the following statement of the receipts derived from the customs, lands, &c. for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820: three of those years are known to be the minimum years, the fourth not uncommonly productive.

1817. The customs produced nett		$17,324,778
1818. do	do	41,683,431
1819. do	do	17,116,702
1820. do	do	15,005,328
		$71,475,239
$71,475,239, averaged on 4 years, gives for 1 year,		$17,868,809

Although your committee think it probable that the average receipts from the customs, during those four years, will be realized for the years 1822, 23, and 24, yet, under the uncertainty arising from the view already given, they consider it more safe to assume a less amount, and therefore submit the following statement of receipts and expenditures, as one which they have full confidence may be relied upon for 1822, 23, and 24.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$17,000,000	
Land (per report of Secretary)	2,500,000	
Bank dividends	420,000	
Post-Office and incidental	200,000	
		20,120,000

EXPENDITURES FOR THOSE YEARS.

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic	$1,750,000	
Civilizing Indians	29,000	
		1,779,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, TO WIT:		
Arming militia	200,000	
Indian annuities	152,000	
Revolutionary pensions	1,200,000	
Invalid pensions	300,000	
Fortifications	400,000	
Indian Department	170,000	
National armories	360,000	
Cannon, shot, and shells	50,000	
Arsenals	30,000	
Army proper (including the ordnance service, and the military academy at West Point,) estimated, agreeably to the bill which has passed the House, at its utmost amount, to cost - - - - -	2,000,000	
		4,862,000
Naval including $500,000 per annum, for the gradual increase of the navy, amounting, agreeably to the estimate for 1821, to		2,928,676
Public debt, (see report)		5,477,000
		$15,046,676

Leaving a surplus of $3,673,324 per annum, from which will be deducted the interest on any loan that may be authorized during the present year.

The preceding view will shew, that the committee, in answer to the second question, to wit: "Whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue?" are of opinion, that the revenue is amply adequate to the expenses of the government, and, of course, that no measure for its increase is necessary.

To the third resolution, to wit: "Is it expedient to prohibit or impose additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and to impose an excise on domestic spirits?" the committee answer, that the revenue from imported spirits amounted, in 1818 to $2,646,186, in the year 1819 to the sum of $1,959,125; and it is believed, that that of the year 1820 will not amount to the sum received in 1819. But the committee are of opinion that the imposition of an excise, at this time of extreme distress, would be unwise, and is not demanded by the condition of the Treasury; and that, if imposed, it would be difficult to collect; and, if collected, it would, in some parts of the Union, be in paper little available to the Treasury. They, therefore, submit their opinion against any immediate imposition of an excise on domestic spirits, or of any new duty on, or prohibition of, the importation of foreign spirits.

The committee have thus far confined themselves to the answering of the three resolutions referred to them; they have, however, deemed it not improper, whilst on the subject, to submit their views of the financial state of the Treasury.

The demands on the Treasury, necessary to complete the payments for the year 1820, are:

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,			$855,905 00
Public debt,			2,076,913 15
Mississippi stock,			571,827 57
Navy Department, (report of 21st Dec.)			1,110,000 00
War Department, agreeably to a letter from the Secretary, dated 31st Jan. to the Committee of Ways and Means,		692,285 75	
From which must be deducted, agreeably to the same letter, the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent for that department, on the 1st of Jan. the sum of		251,565 30	
			440,730 45
			5,055,366 17
From which is to be deducted, amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January,		1,076,271 18	
Less the notes of insolvent banks, which will not be available during the present year,		600,000 00	
Leaving, of available funds, in the Treasury on the 1st of January,			476,271 18
Balance against the Treasury, on the first day of the present year,			$4,479,094 99

The committee believe the above statement to be accurate; and that the balance against the Treasury on the first day of the present year, amounted to the sum of 4,579,094 99; that balance will, it is believed by your committee, be reduced by retrenchment in expenditures, as already stated, to an amount not less than one and a half million, which will reduce the actual deficit to be provided for, to the sum of $3,079,094 99; say three millions seventy-nine thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety nine cents.—But if the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury should prove correct, to wit:

That the customs in 1821 will produce only fourteen millions, then the two years will show the following result:

Deficit, as above, on the 1st January,	$4,579,094 98
Excess of expenses over receipts in the year 1821, estimated on the demands made by the several Departments, conformably with the existing laws,	854,017 00
	$5,433,111 99
From which deduct amount of expected retrenchment,	1,500,000 00
	$3,933,111 99

The item of $854,017, will be found in the difference of $1,005,328 between the Secretary's estimate of the receipts from customs in the year 1821, and that of your committee; from which must be deducted the excess of receipts over expenditures of $151,311, in the view they have taken above of the receipts and expenditures of 1821, which will leave the item of $854,017.

In this last view, bottomed on the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the receipts in the present year, there appears to be an actual deficit in the two years of 1820 and 1821, of $5,433,111 99, from which the committee believe that there may be deducted for retrenchment, $1,500,000, which will leave the sum of $3,933,111 99 to be provided for.

The committee have deemed it proper to give to the House those two views of the subject. If the estimates of the Secretary, of $14,000,000 from the customs, should prove correct, the amount to be provided for will be, as already shown, $3,933,111 99

If that of your committee should appear to the House as one to be relied upon, then the amount to be provided for will be $3,079,094 99

The committee ask leave to observe, that a more accurate view of the actual amount to be provided for, will be taken by your committee, if the appropriation bills shall pass in time to afford the opportunity.

The House has been correctly informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that it requires time to transfer the money received in the western states, and in Louisiana, to the Treasury, for which the Secretary asks the aid of $600,000; that difficulty will, in the opinion of your committee, be surmounted by the amount of appropriations which will remain unclaimed at the expiration of the present year. The unclaimed demands of appropriations at the expiration of each year, have, on an average of years, amounted to about three millions of dollars; but, as the appropriations of the present year will be of a kind that will be called for to a greater proportionate amount than those of former years, it would be unsafe to calculate on a larger amount than that which would afford the time necessary to draw the funds from the states mentioned; but to that amount, say $600,000, and to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury, the committee are of opinion, that the appropriations unexpended at the end of the present year will be amply adequate; and, therefore, they do not recommend any provision therefor.

The House will duly appreciate the difficulties under which the committee have acted, and will pardon unintentional errors, if any. The committee will only add, that they have used every exertion in their power to arrive at a correct view of the important subjects submitted to their consideration. All which they respectfully submit.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to omit several favors of our correspondents this week. "*Leonidas*" and "*Bananistes*" shall have a place in our next.

Our correspondent from "Concord, N. C." is informed, that the *garbled* transcript of the 120th No. of the GUARDIAN, which he forwarded to us as *original*, will not be inserted; not, however, on account of any objection to the piece, but to the *mode* of its communication.

MR. PHILLIP'S SPEECH.

In another part of our paper will be found a speech of this celebrated Irish orator, delivered before the London Hibernian Education Society. We publish it, not so much on account of the manner, as the subject; though we think the former would richly reward a perusal. But the subject is an important one; important not to Ireland only, but to our own country; and the prejudice which any may have imbibed against Phillips, through the agency of carping critics, who envied talents they could not reach, ought not to prevent them from blending amusement with instruction, from informing the understanding and regaling the fancy, in the perusal of this speech.

Mr. Phillips, it is true, has faults, and great ones too; but then it is equally true that he possesses many beauties,—the fire of true genius, which "derives its light from heaven." The Edinburg Reviewers may condemn him, and Mr. Walsh may add the sanction of his *great name* to their decision; but still the public will read and judge, and if they see fit, admire, for themselves. The Edinburg critics have not once, nor twice only, condemned talents which they were afterwards forced to applaud; and Mr. Walsh is no more blindly to be followed in his *literary*, than in his *political* opinions: the probability is, that he may err in the former as well as in the latter.

But however various may be the opinions of Mr. Phillip's merits, there can be but one as to the importance of the subject of the present speech, viz. EDUCATION. It is the life and soul of liberty and morality: It is the foundation on which rest all our free institutions; the base of that temple which the heroes and sages of the revolution erected to liberty in the wilds of America, and to which are now turned the wondering gaze and admiration of the civilized world. An "*educated* slave, and an *uneducated* freeman," Mr. Phillips justly remarks, "are moral contradictions." The experience of all ages has tested the truth of this. History furnishes abundant proofs of the incompatibility of *ignorance* with *liberty*; or *intelligence* with *slavery*; and no one means has been more successfully resorted to by tyrants to keep the people in *servitude*, than to keep them in *ignorance*. "The inhabitants of Mytilene," says the Abbe Barthelemy, in his interesting history of Greece, "having again bro't under subjection some of their allies, who had revolted from them, *forbade them to give the least instruction to their children*. They were sensible that no more effectual method could be devised *to keep them in servitude*, than *to keep them in ignorance*." What now makes fifty millions of people tremble at the nod of the autocrat of Russia? What, but *ignorance!* Of these fifty millions, probably 48,000,000 of them are buried in profound ignorance! Can it be wondered, then, that they are enslaved, degraded, brutish? What makes the more enlightened nations of Europe submit to the usurpations, dictations, and tyranny of some three or four individuals, united in what is impiously termed a *Holy League?* Is it not because the human mind is there depressed and darkened by the mists of ignorance? And what but education, knowledge, will restore it to its natural elasticity, and enable it to burst the bonds which have bound in servitude both itself and the body which it inhabits? Let but knowledge diffuse its light over any land, and tyranny will flee before its radiance, like the mists of the morning before the luminary of heaven. On the other hand, let ignorance spread her sable pall over a nation, and all that dignifies and ennobles humanity is shrouded in the darkness and gloom of the grave: the "high born soul," formed "to soar aloft, and ride on the vollied lightning through the heavens," grovels in the dirt, and degrades itself below the instinct of brutes!

If education be so important, then, so vitally necessary to the existence of liberty, let those whose duty it is, look to it: Let the Legislators of our country, amid all their plans for internal improvements, devise some plan to render the blessings of education as diffuse as our population, and attainable by every man, woman, and child. Let them recollect, that "among the objects which appertain, (to use the language of Mr. Walsh,) properly, if not technically, to the topic of internal improvements, *lettered education* deserves to be designated as the most important and fruitful."

COMMUNICATION.

A duplicate of General JOSEPH GRAHAM's Resignation as Major-General of the 5th Division of North-Carolina Militia, directed to his Excellency the Governor of said state.

Vesuvius Furnace, Nov. 27, 1820.

SIR: It is now forty-three years since I first entered the public service, and from that period to this, I have obeyed every call made on me through your department. I return my sincere thanks to my country for the many marks of confidence it has bestowed, which were unsolicited on my part; and I have the consolation of seeing our expectations ultimately realized, in the establishment of our independence, and a constitution and administration of as free a government, and as productive of happiness as is consistent with the lot of man. I congratulate you and my country, that, by the joint exertions of the present generation and their fathers, all their labors, privations and dangers have been remunerated, and our just expectations realized. We bequeath to succeeding generations a rich legacy; and the fondest wish of our hearts is, that they may duly appreciate and improve it. Every part of our country being in tranquility, and no collision existing with foreign nations, my declining years admonish me to withdraw from the public service.

You will, therefore, please to accept of this as my resignation as Major-General of the 5th Division of North-Carolina Militia.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
JOS. GRAHAM.

The Governor of North-Carolina.

It is stated that the foregoing resignation was received by the late Governor, and by his Private Secretary delivered over in the file of resignations to the General Assembly, but was afterwards lost or mislaid, and they did not appoint a successor.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Edmund Jones, of the 9th Brigade, as the senior officer, agreeably to military usage, takes command of the 5th Division until a Major-General is appointed, and that the officers commanding in the 10th and 15th Brigades will make their next annual returns to him

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.

The *Missouri subject*.—At one moment, last evening, we entertained the soul-inspiring hope, that we should have had it in our power this morning to congratulate our readers on the prospect of a settlement of this "distracting question." The hope was defeated in the moment of anticipated enjoyment; and its fate is yet deferred. The Union is indebted to the good heart of Mr. *Livermore*, for the opportunity of another trial to adjust a question which perplexes the Councils of the nation, and defeats, during its existence, every thing like useful legislation.

The National Gazette, several days ago, announced, with something like satisfaction, that a bitter and uncompromising spirit prevailed in the House of Representatives on this subject, and rather expressed a hope that the opponents, at least, of the admission of Missouri, would not give way. This sentiment has been gratified to a greater extent than we had expected. But, it will be seen by the state of the vote, when published, that the adoption of the report of the last committee of the House of Representatives has been frustrated by the votes of a few Southern gentlemen, who considered that report as sacrificing too much on the part of Missouri, though it was the most favorable terms which, after every exertion, could be obtained for her.

It is yet extremely doubtful how this question is to be decided. The people do not realize, we believe, the excitement which exists in Congress on this subject. We wish they may not hereafter realize it too powerfully. It is but bare justice to say, that, if the question be settled at the present session at all, the nation will be indebted for it to the unremitted and persevering efforts of Mr. *Clay*, who has devoted himself to it with a zeal which does equal honor to his heart and head, as though he desired to earn for himself, in the last days of his service in Congress, the laurel, peacefully won, which never fades.—*Nat. Intel.*

William Curtius,

CONFECTIONER, BAKER, AND DISTILLER,

RETURNS his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues in the above branches, and that all kinds of,

Cakes, *Candies*,
Cordials, *Syrups*,
Fruits, *Confectionaries*, &c.

And, also, CRACKERS and light BREAD, will always be found in his shop.

WILLIAM CURTIUS proposes to teach such persons who would wish to learn his business, or some of its various branches, at a moderate price. He flatters himself that parents who wish to see their sons in a profitable line of business, will avail themselves of an opportunity of giving them a good trade, without going through the tedious process and loss of time of common apprenticeships.

Salisbury, Feb. 26.—3w38

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. *Also*, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the abovementioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.

38tf JA. FISHER.

To the Public.

ON the night of the 10th inst. I lost my *Black Morocco Pocket-Book*, with the strap torn off, either at Basil Gaither's Store, or on the road between there and home, containing the following papers, viz.

One note of hand on James Renshaw, for $120 45, principal; one do. on Willson Niblack, for $80; one do. on A. Morrow, amount not recollected; one Due Bill on D. M'Guire, for $25; a note on Thomas Morrow, for $34; with other notes and valuable papers, among which are three notes of hand from myself and Capt. Arthur Morrow, for $51. There were $5 70 in cash among the papers. I will give a reasonable reward for my book and papers.

EDWARD BOSWELL.

Rowan County, Feb. 20, 1820.—3t 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, N. C. a mulatto man by the name of NELSON, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and a negro woman, by the name of EDY, 25 years of age, black, and of the common size. I will give the above reward for said negroes, if delivered to me at Union Court-House, S. C. or secured in any Gaol, and information given me so that I get them again.

WILLIAM KELLY.

February 26, 1821.—3 38

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a chesnut sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, light made, long tail, thought to have three white feet, and some white in her forehead, a natural trotter, some saddle marks, no brand recollected, and had a rope round her neck when she went off. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said mare to Major John M'Clelland, living in the neighborhood of Salisbury, together with all reasonable charges.

THOS. P. M'CLELLAND.

February 23, 1821.—3w38

Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and accounts, due the Clinton Town Company on purchase of lots, &c. have been placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, to whom persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment, as he, and no other person, is properly authorised to receive payment and grant acquittances.

3w38 EML. SHORER.

The Celebrated

Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled. M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmeg's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership formerly existing under the firm of Wilkinson & Horah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to call on the subscribers, at the dwelling-house of Mr. H. Horah, for the purpose of adjusting the same.

WILKINSON & HORAH.

Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1821.——4w36

N. B. The WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, Silversmithing, Gilding, and Jewelry Manufacturing, will be hereafter conducted by C. WILKINSON, at or near the former place, as soon as a building shall be erected for the purpose, which will be in a few weeks; and until that time, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, of every description, will be carefully and speedily repaired at a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, nearly opposite the new bank.

The subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for favors already received, and hopes, by assiduous attention, to merit the continuance of a share of their confidence. The subscriber has on hand a supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE, warranted good quality; which he will dispose of on moderate terms. CURTIS WILKINSON.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, vs. ABNER M'LEOD. } Original Attachment, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a residenter of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29p

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821....Abel Hill *vs.* Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, *Attorney for Plaintiff.* 3m36

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson *vs.* John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. pt16

Feb. 2, 1821. B. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

NATIVE GENIUS.

We extract with much pleasure, from the *Richmond Compiler*, the following verses, composed by a young Lady of that city. Does Richmond boast many buds of equal promise with this fair flower?—The measure of the lines is the same, and they appear to have been intended as a parody upon the celebrated Song of the "Cypress Wreath."—We think every lover of poetry, whose soul is attuned "to the harmony of sweet numbers," will pronounce the imitation, if unequal, not very far inferior to the celebrated original.—*Pet. Intel.*

I am the Rose of Sharon and the lily of the vallies.
Solomon's Songs. chap. ii. 6.

Go, warrior! pluck the laurel bough,
And bind it round thy reeking brow;
Ye sons of Pleasure! blithely twine
A chaplet of the purple vine;
And Beauty cull each blushing flower,
That ever decked the sylvan bower;
No wreath is bright, no garland fair,
Unless sweet Sharon's Rose be there.

The laurel branch will droop and die,
The vine its purple fruit deny,
The wreath that smiling beauty twin'd,
Will leave no lingering bud behind;
For beauty's wreath, and beauty's bloom,
In vain would shun the withering tomb,
Where nought is bright and nought is fair,
Unless sweet Sharon's Rose be there.

Bright blossom! of immortal bloom,
Of fadeless hue, and sweet perfume,
Far in the desert's dreary waste,
In lone neglected beauty placed,
Let others seek the blushing bower,
And cull the frail and fading flower,
But I'll to dreariest wilds repair,
If Sharon's deathless Rose be there.

When nature's hand with cunning care,
No more the opening bud shall rear,
But hurl'd by heaven's avenging sire
Descends the earth-consuming fire:
And desolation's hurrying blast,
O'er all the saddened scene has past,
There is a clime, forever fair,
And Sharon's Rose shall flourish there.

Eloquence.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF NOV. 26.

MR. PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

Delivered at the annual meeting of the London Hibernian School Society, held at Sligo.

SIR—I have very great pleasure in acceding to the request of your zealous secretary, and proposing a resolution of congratulation on the success of this institution, and of approbation of the sacred principles on which it has been founded. I confess, that until I perused the report with which he was so polite as to furnish me, I had a very imperfect idea of the value of this institution, or of the great gratitude which we owe to our generous English brethren, who have so nobly and disinterestedly established it amongst us. It is an emanation of that glorious spirit which has spread their name among the nations of the earth, synonymous with every virtue. I had no idea that no less a number than 50,000 of the infant population of this kingdom, including 2,000 children of our own country, who now crowd this hall with pious gratitude, were thus gratuitously receiving from them the blessed fruits of education and religion. How gratifying it is to turn from the abominable and infernal perjuries by which the public mind is now hourly polluted, and the public heart afflicted, and the public morals insulted, to the contemplation of such a subject! Fifty-eight thousand children, raised from the mire of ignorance and superstition--redeemed from a state of almost brutal barbarism, and led through the temple of knowledge, even to the very altar of God, is a spectacle which I envy not the man who can behold it without enthusiasm. In this country it borrows from circumstances even an adventitious interest, for surely there never was a country more ripe for its exhibition—never was there a land more full of fine intelligence, obscured and darkened, or of nobler impulse, more miserably perverted. The mind of Ireland has by no means hitherto had a fair developement.—Acute but inactive—magnificent but uncultivated, the passing stranger beholds the people as he does their country, with admiration, it is true, but still with mournful admiration, at their neglected grandeur and their unproductive loveliness! It has been to little purpose that the genius of the nation has occasionally burst the bondage that enthralled it; that nature, as it were, to vindicate herself, has shot some spirit of light athwart the gloom, in whose lustre the land became for a moment visible—it was but for a moment, and the cloud it touched scarcely retained a tinge of the profitless phenomenon. There was no permanent source whence its radiance could be fed; and the mere glimmerings of unassisted nature struggled but faintly thro' the denseness of the atmosphere. To rescue the country from this foul disgrace; to dispel the mist of barbarism and ignorance, with their attendant train of vices and crimes—to elevate the peasantry from vice and superstition to a moral practice and an holy contemplation, your institution has been founded.—A glorious work, and worthy of a christian! A work characterised by the most glowing benevolence, and not less replete, even in a worldly sense, with the wisest and soundest policy; for you may depend upon it that sooner or later, national good cannot fail to flow from a moral regeneration. The sobriety, the temperance, the good faith, the industry, naturally consequent upon early culture, will in time, "like a rich stream, run back and hide their fountain."

The principles of freedom, by being better understood, will become, of course, more fondly cherished; the impolicy, as well as the impiety of crime, by being more clearly proved, will be, of course, more sedulously avoided. An educated slave, and educated criminal, are moral contradictions. In the very dawn of knowledge, the phantoms that affright, and the vices that despoil us, gradually disappear; and it is only when its light has vanished, that you find ignorance and superstition crawling from their cavern, and amid spectral shapes and horned apparitions, taking their incubus station upon the bosom of society. If truths like these needed an example, all history is eloquent on the subject.—No barbarous country ever rose to greatness and continued barbarous. No peasantry ever yet became educated without becoming comparatively virtuous—the spirit of inquiry consequent upon literature, and the spirit of genuine freedom, have been in general co-existent, and flourished and decayed together. Turn your eyes to Athens in the ancient time—the temple alike of Liberty and letters—the seat of the arts—the mount of the Muses—the immortal shrine of all that could constitute the heathen's immortality, where even battle smoothed his rugged front, and the warrior's sword was garlanded with roses!—Behold her now, her sages silent, and her temples fallen—an Ottoman slave enthroned amid her ruins, and a degenerate people crouching to the Turk—oh shame! even within sight of Marathon! Yet there, where Mahomet now revels in contented ignorance, Socrates was heard and Solon legislated, and echo listened to the thunder of Demosthenes. Look in our own day to part of our own empire, the once neglected Scotland—the country from whose lake and moor and mountain the imperial conqueror strode without a thought. What is she at this day? A land of less crime, because of more intelligence, than any in the world; wherever her name is mentioned, literature hails it; wherever her people tread, temperance and industry attest their presence; a primeval piety consecrates her church; peace and plenty meet upon her plains, and the laurel, which her genius and her heroism have won, is intertwined with palm-leaf of an immaculate morality.

Let Scotland then, even if she stood alone, prove the advantage of an educated peasantry—and should the sceptic awake not at her voice, may the spirit of Burns pass across his slumber, and burst upon him in the blaze of its refutation!

But I feel I am injuring the cause of this institution, when I view it either in the light of temporal policy, or of temporal fame. Yes, though I am convinced that the most permanent foundations of a people's prosperity are only to be laid in the popular civilization—though I am convinced that crime decreases, and industry advances in exact proportion to the progress of knowledge, still I acknowledge in your ambition a much nobler project, in comparison of which the fame and wealth and dignities of the world are but as the rainbow's gem that sparkles and disappears. Oh! you are right, when lighting up the torch of knowledge, to invoke no flame but that of heaven to illumine it. The lights of earth are transient and uncertain—vapours that only dazzle, to mislead, and shine the brightest on the eve of their extinction—but the beam of heaven is steady and eternal—it enters the soul—it expands and rarifies, and lifts it to a region where human vanity has no voice, and human splendors are but darkness. You are right in making the bible the primer of the infant—place it in his hand by day—place it on his pillow by night. Full of glorious thought and glowing images, it will inspire the fancy; full of noble sentiment and virtuous precept, it will form the principles; full of holy zeal and heavenly inspiration, it will guide, exact, and purify the faith—and it is a wise philosophy which associates it with that season whose impressions fade not even in nature's winter. When the daring infidel interposes its mysteries, in order to rob those children of its morals, ask him, what is this world but a mystery? Who can tell how nature performs her simplest operations? Ask him to tell you how the flower acquires its perfume—the eagle his vision, or the comet its resplendence? Ask him to tell you how those glorious planets roll around us in their lucid circle, or how that miraculous order is manifested which holds throughout creation, even from the minutest worm that grovels in the dust, up to the pinion that plays amid the lightning?

These are mysteries, and yet we see them—and surely we may trust the word of him, who, in his own good time, will teach us their solution. Meanwhile, amid the bigot's cant, and the polemic's railing, suffer those little children to come unto the Lord. They will bless you with their lips, in their lives, and in their deaths—the God to whom you have turned them will bless you—the country to which you have restored them will bless you—and should your own little ones ever mourn a parent, the Great Spirit will recollect the deed, and surely save them from the perils of their orphanage.—In the discharge then of this sacred duty which you have thus voluntarily undertaken, listen not to the imputation of any unworthy motive—remember that calumny is the shadow of merit, and that though it ever follows, it never overtakes it. Were the solitary charge which hostility has flung on you, even true, it is, in my mind, under your circumstances, not a crime but a virtue. You use no weapon but the bloodless gospel—you assume no armour but the nakedness of truth—and in a good cause, and with an earnest conviction, I would rather court than avoid this accusation of proselytism. The foreign and pious potentate who made the charge should be the very last to utter it—for debased, as I admit and deplore, that the Irish peasant politically is, still he and his predecessors, as far as in them lay, have left him illiterate, imbruted and debased—fallen in his mental debasement even below the level of his political degradation. But the accusation is untrue. You have not borrowed even a rag from the establishment—the word ascendancy is not heard within your walls. You have studiously excluded every book of controversy. You have rejected no one on account of his creed, and you have invited the scrutiny of every pastor of every persuasion—you have introduced the Bible unspotted by a single pen of this world. You have allowed the saints, the sages, and the martyrs of Christianity, to unrol with their own hands the records of their wisdom, their sanctity, and their fortitude. You have expunged the comment whether of council or synod, or conclave, or convocation, and left sacred historians to tell, in the phrase of an inspired simplicity, the miracles, the sufferings, and the triumphs of the gospel, from the conception to the cross!—Sir, if this produce proselytes, such conversion can have its origin only in the truth. In one sense, indeed, you do profess to proselytize, but it is from vice to virtue, from idleness to industry, from ignorance to knowledge, from sin to salvation. Go on then, and may prosperity attend you, and when your enemies are clamorous, be your only answer this: "Behold—fifty-eight thousand subjects restored to the state—behold fifty thousand souls introduced to their Redeemer!!" Proceed and prosper. Let the sacred stream of benevolence flow on, and though momentary impediments may oppose its progress, depend upon it, it will soon surmount them—the mountain rill, and the rivers of the valley will in time and in their turn become tributary—the roses of Sharon will bloom upon its banks—the maids of Sion will not weep by its waters—the soil it has fertilized will be reflected on its surface, and as it glides along in the glory of the sunbeam, the sins of the people will become regenerate in its baptism.

EXTRACT FROM FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

A Swedish minister, having assembled the chiefs of the Susquehanna Indians, made a sermon to them, acquainting them with the principal historical facts on which our religion is founded; such as the fall of our first parents by eating an apple, the coming of Christ to repair the mischief, his miracles and sufferings, &c.—When he had finished, an Indian orator stood up to thank him. "What you have told us," says he, "is all very good.—It is indeed bad to eat apples. It is better to make them all into cider. We are much obliged by your kindness in coming so far, to tell us those things which you have heard from your mothers. In return, I will tell you some of those we have heard from ours.

"In the beginning, our fathers had only the flesh of animals to subsist on, and if their hunting was unsuccessful, they were starving.—Two of our young hunters having killed a deer, made a fire in the woods to broil some parts of it.—When they were about to satisfy their hunger, they beheld a beautiful young woman descend from the clouds, and seat herself on that hill which you see yonder among the Blue Mountains. They said to each other, it is a spirit that perhaps has smelt our broiling venison, and wishes to eat of it: let us offer some to her. They presented her with the tongue: she was pleased with the taste of it, and said, your kindness shall be rewarded; come to this place after thirteen moons, and you shall find something that will be of great benefit in nourishing you and your children to the latest generation. They did so, and to their surprise found plants they had never seen before; but which, from that ancient time, have been constantly cultivated among us, to our great advantage. Where her right hand had touched the ground, they found maize; where her left hand touched it, they found kidney-beans; and where her backside had sat on it, they found tabacco."—The good missionary, disgusted at this idle tale, said, "What I delivered to you were sacred truths, but what you tell me is mere fable, fiction, and falsehood."—The Indian, offended, replied, "My brother, it seems your friends have not done you justice in your education; they have not well instructed you in the rules of common civility. You saw that we, who understand and practice those rules, believed all your stories, why do you refuse to believe ours?"

Religious.

ELOQUENCE OF SHERLOCK.

SELECTED.

Bishop SHERLOCK, in one of his sermons, has the following elegant passage, which is quoted by Mr. BLAIR, in his Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, as a remarkably fine example of the figure of personification. The author is comparing our Savior with Mahomet.

"Go," says he, "to your Natural Religion; lay before her Mahomet, and his disciples, arrayed in armor and blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands who fell by his victorious sword. Shew her the cities which he set in flames, the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distress of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has viewed him in this scene, carry her into his retirement; shew her the Prophet's chamber; his concubines and his wives; and let her hear him allege revelation, and a divine commission to justify his adultery and lust. When she is tired with this prospect, then shew her the blessed Jesus, humble and meek, doing good to all the sons of men. Let her see him in his most retired privacies; let her follow him to the mount, and hear his devotions and supplications to God. Carry her to his table, to view his poor fare, and hear his heavenly discourse. Let her attend him to the tribunal, and consider the patience with which he endured the scoffs and reproaches of his enemies. Lead her to his cross; let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last prayer for his persecutors: *Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!* When Natural Religion has thus viewed both, ask her, Which is the Prophet of God? But her answer we have already had, when she saw part of this scene, through the eyes of the Centurion, who attended at the cross. By him she spoke, and said, *Truly this man was the Son of God.*" "This (says Blair) is more than elegant; it is truly sublime. The whole passage is animated; and the Figure rises at the conclusion, when Natural Religion, who, before, was only a spectator, is introduced as speaking by the Centurion's voice. It has the better effect too, that it occurs at the conclusion of a discourse, where we naturally look for most warmth and dignity."

The six following lines on the children of Israel's departure out of Egypt, Mr. Pope thought superior to any thing he had ever met with in the English language.

When Egypt's King God's chosen tribes pursued,
In crystal walls th' admiring waters stood—
When through the desert wild they took their way,
The rocks relented and poured forth a sea:
What limits can Almighty goodness know,
When seas can harden and when rocks can flow!

VIRTUE,

In all its acts, carries with it a reward. In the exercise of conscious rectitude; in the performance of charitable offices; in feeding the poor; in ministering to the sick; in consoling the mourners; and in guiding the inquiring souls in the way to heaven, there is a blessedness so holy, so divine, that the gross delights of sensuality and the corrosive joys of avarice and ambition are in comparison only disguised misery.